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LDREN'S SUITS.  
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the future of a successful

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Clothing in the State, and  
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Death and Injury by Accidents

## WE ARE FOR TAYLOR

NASHVILLE GREET THE BROTHER CANDIDATES.

A grand procession in Nashville tomorrow and Monday in celebration of the election of Taylor.

Nashville, Tenn., October 18.—[Special.]—The Taylor canvass reached high water mark here to night in a procession never before witnessed in the city. The great Cleveland demonstration in 1864. Every train yesterday and today brought in hundreds of people, and today extra trains on every road have been required to accommodate the immense throngs bound for the capital city. Scarcely a family in the state was unrepresented here. The brothers rested quietly yesterday and last night at private residences.

Hon. R. L. Taylor, a restless night last night, and across this morning feeling anything but well. After a short drive he retired to the residence of A. J. McWhorter, and commenced a physician. Mr. Taylor is suffering from a severe cold and biliousness. Blisters were applied to his chest and sides at 11 o'clock, and everything done that medical skill could suggest to him for tonight's work. He was feeling much better in the afternoon, but not well enough to do himself justice to night. He, however, received his friends at the Maxwell house from two to three o'clock, and many hundreds passed through his room between those hours.

Hon. Alf Taylor is the guest of Captain (Gardner, Russell street, East Nashville. It was just two o'clock this afternoon before he made his appearance at the Maxwell house. A number of prominent republicans called at various times during the day to pay their respects. He is feeling in better condition than usual. All day the streets were thronged with strangers, and as the afternoon advanced masses of cavalry from the country round about poured in on every pike and marshalled. They were dressed in uniform and in gay regiments, forming or preparing to form their divisions for the grand parade at night. No animated scene was ever witnessed in Nashville. Every man, woman and child was decked in white or red, while roses of both colors were worn by all. Even ladies showed their patriotism by wearing huge corsage bouquets of their favorite color. The military stores were depleted and home made roses of common white paper sold at unheard-of prices. Buildings all along the line of march were resplendent with flags and bunting, and as night approached, were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion. The center of the decoration and illumination was the American office, which was wrapped in flags and bunting, and surrounded with rows of electric light. The whole scene was brighter than day. Over the front door, an immense oil painting of Bob Taylor, ten feet square, by Hyman consent the republicans and friends gathered in the downtown section. So that both brothers rode conspicuously in the procession, though in separate carriages.

Four o'clock at seven o'clock the grand procession moved, and was everywhere greeted with a shout of light. Broadway from end to end was lined with bonfires, and lighted up the whole city. Fireworks greeted them, and from two wagons in the procession the echo of cannon and the light of fireworks answered them. In line were all the military companies of the city, the Porter Rifles, Hermitage Guards, Nashville Zouaves, Central's Guards, Barn's Artillery, Harding Artillery. Political clubs from every ward and district mounted and on foot. On the streets were gathered the entire population of Nashville, and the scenes along the line of march beggar description.

The speaking platform in the public square, where fully 25,000 people were gathered, including nearly 2,000 ladies, for whom special seats had been provided. Both speakers were greeted with a shout of approval, but the cheering was not so loud as the cheering of the night before. The cheering was not so loud as the cheering of the night before. The cheering was not so loud as the cheering of the night before.

At the close John J. Littleton, on behalf of the republicans of the state, presented Mr. George H. Armitstead, the American correspondent, taking the place of Mr. Taylor, a lawyer, and saying that he is an ardent, able, and reliable correspondent.

The Liquor Dealers.  
CHICAGO, October 18.—A national convention of liquor dealers began today at the Chicago hotel. There were delegates present from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Maryland, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Tennessee, Virginia and Minnesota. Mr. J. A. Pratt, of Louisville, was elected temporary chairman.

Very quiet at Charleston.  
CHARLESTON, October 18.—There have been no strikes since last Friday morning and the city is very quiet, though active in business circles. The relief committee so far has authorized the release on \$400 bonds of persons who are unable to do any work without any assistance, but no amount granted in every case extended past the day.

Mary Anderson's Donation.  
BURLINGAME, Oct. 18.—Miss Mary Anderson has subscribed \$2,000 for the benefit of the sufferers by the Charleston earthquake. The sum represents the net proceeds of her performance during the past week for the benefit of the sufferers.

Congressional Nominations.  
JANUARY, L. I., October 18.—Republicans of the first congressional district, this afternoon, nominated Richard C. McCormick, an ex-governor of Arizona.

Re-election.  
NEW YORK, N. Y., October 18.—Republicans of the 12th congressional district, today, nominated T. T. Hopkins.

Re-election.  
NEW YORK, N. Y., October 18.—Democrats of the 2nd district, held at Watkins, today, nominated Hon. Jeremiah McGuire, of this city, for congress.

## SABINE'S SORROW.

Latest From the Recent Storms on the Gulf.

BEAUMONT, Tex., October 18.—A new danger seems to have sprung up in the vicinity of Sabine that has scared searchers for the unfortunate cattle have become dangerous wild animals. Watering pools have been filled with sea water, and the cattle are wild with thirst. Saturday evening after chanced three men who were walking along the edge of the bayou, and would probably have killed them if they had not succeeded in reaching their boat. When the steer saw he was followed he seemed to become more furious, plowing up the sand with his horns and bellowing loudly. Messrs. Kounts Bros., bankers, of New York, who are largely interested in railroads, real estate in this section of Texas, have telegraphed the relief committee to draw on them for \$3,000. Intelligence has reached here that the great gale swept over the country for forty miles north of Beaumont and Orange, reaching Jasper, the seat of Jasper county, and damaging cotton badly. Several houses in that region were demolished, but no loss of life occurred north of the Southern Pacific railroad.

GALVESTON, Texas, October 18.—The committee of citizens who left here Saturday night on the tug boat "Estelle," which had a schooner in tow carrying \$1,000 worth of provisions for the unfortunate at Sabine Pass and Johnson's bayou, returned at a late hour last night. They reached Sabine Pass early Sunday morning and found about one hundred persons still living, but reluctant to leave the site of their former homes. They are occupying the few houses that withstood the storm. One half of the food and clothing taken up by the committee was distributed among the sufferers, who were in great need of everything. The remainder was sent up to Johnson's bayou on the tide and channel would not permit the boats going up the river. The committee are unanimous in their statements regarding the absolute destitution of the survivors. They say they never saw such suffering for the necessities of life as exists at Sabine and Johnson's Bayou. The committee ascertained that the total number of persons who lost their lives was 102. Of these 64 were colored and 38 whites. Only 61 bodies have thus far been recovered and buried. Scores of searching parties continue to hunt for the bodies of missing friends.

## AMERICANIZED CHINESE.

The Deputy Consul in New York Interviewed About His Countrymen.

NEW YORK, October 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Lai, of the Chinese consulate in this city, says that there are now about 4,000 Chinamen in New York, or one-tenth of the whole number in this country and about one-third as many as there are in San Francisco. There are 2,000 or 2,500 in the suburbs of New York. He says that they are found in the metropolis and in the suburbs. They are Chinese, but very many are married to white women and in almost every instance these have proved happy unions. He declares that it is a mistake to suppose that the Chinese are seeking wealth here with the idea of returning to China with it. Could they become citizens many would do so, as they like this country and are fond of the comforts and advantages of western civilization. They would not be happy in China, and their only object in returning, which they do so and then go back here, would be to see their parents.

## DR. ESTES IN TROUBLE.

He Meets with a Backset in His Amours—His Arrest.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., October 18.—[Special.]—Montgomery is being shaken up by a genuine scandal. This morning a warrant was issued before Judge Fuller by Miss Lottie Hall, charging Dr. H. B. Estes, a Dexter avenue dentist, with rape and battery. The warrant states that in January or February and beautiful picture of a young man, like any other New York dweller, but some very choice Chinese carved furniture of ebony and ivory and beautiful pictures of the East, and in gay colors on silk hang upon the parlor walls. He has two assistants, and his household service is performed by a Chinaman, assisted by a white wife.

Death of Wm. H. Polk.  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., October 18.—[Special.]—Wm. H. Polk, a member of the bar, died last night with malarial fever. He was born in Tennessee, August 10th, 1844. He was the son of Hon. W. H. Polk, who represented this county as minister to Italy under President Tyler. He was also the nephew of James K. Polk, once president of the United States. Mr. Polk came to Birmingham in September, 1887. He was a gentleman of exemplary habits and had won the respect of the community. His ability was of no ordinary degree, and his death is a serious loss. Mr. Polk was married to Miss Addie Marable eleven months ago today.

One for the Chicagoans.  
CHICAGO, October 18.—The Chicagoans and St. Louis Browns today played the first game for the world's championship series. When the game was called at 3 p. m. there were from 5,000 to 6,000 people present. The Chicagoans won by a score of 6 to 0.

The Human Line.  
PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—A dispatch from Liverpool says that at a meeting of the shareholders of the human steamship company, held at Liverpool, held there last night, voluntary liquidation was agreed upon and Harwood Bonner was appointed liquidator.

The Cuban Mail Steamers.  
WASHINGTON, October 18.—From November 1st, mail steamers will sail on a twenty-five hour schedule to the Cuban steamship company, twice a week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays instead of semi-weekly, as during the summer months.

The Difference Settled.  
NEW YORK, October 18.—[Special.]—The suit between Mr. John H. Inman and Mr. K. C. Mechem has been satisfactorily settled.

In the Field for Mayor.  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., October 18.—[Special.]—The friends of Dr. J. B. Luckie announce him for mayor, opposed to Lane. The fight will be lively.

## END OF THE STRIKE.

THE PORK PACKERS DECIDE TO RETURN TO WORK.

But Declare That They Are Not to Make Money Out of a Strike.  
CHICAGO, October 18.—The great strike at the stockyards is practically settled. Delegate Barry, of the K. of C. of Labor, has stated to a reporter that he would have an interview with the packers this afternoon, and that he would tell them that the men were prepared to work ten hours a day, as demanded by the packers. He should use every endeavor to have the packers discharge all the non-union men they have brought in, but he would not keep the men out, he said, even if the packers refused to grant this. Armour & Co. said they would not discharge any of the men they had brought in, and that as far as they are concerned they feel almost independent of the strikers. They killed five hundred cattle yesterday with their new men and expect to kill six hundred today.

Excitement was caused about ten o'clock this morning by a crowd of boys and men who had gathered on the tracks near the stockyards. A proposition to return to work on the ten hour plan was carried almost unanimously and the strike was declared at an end.

Two members of the executive board of district assembly 57 said that there would be no trouble about the non-union men. If they were put to work it would be with the union men and would not be long before they would quit of their own accord, as things would be made pretty hot for them.

A non-union man came from the direction of Armour's packing house this morning and was met by a crowd of boys and men who were waiting for him. He was taken from him and torn to shreds. He was taken from him and torn to shreds. He was taken from him and torn to shreds.

## THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHY.

The Knights of Labor Want the Government to Control the Lines.

RICHMOND, Va., October 18.—At the afternoon session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the organized power of the order of Knights of Labor be directed to demand the hands of congress the passage of a measure recommending the purchase, under the control of the United States, of the telegraph lines of the country. That it is the duty of all to assist in this enterprise.

Introducing the resolution, Mr. O'Reilly called attention to the fact that telegraph lines are owned by private companies, and that the government has a right to control them.

Knights of Labor delegates are loth to speak about it, but there were scarcely 500 of them in the hall here this afternoon. Scores of them departed from the city on last night's trains and many more have settled their hotel bills and are on their way home.

The action taken by the general assembly with reference to national travel and the constitution of the order is a very important one. The committee on the state of the order was then accorded the floor and kept it until late in the evening.

The proposition in favor of establishing orphan asylums for children of deceased members was adopted. The resolution in reference to education of members of the order in the primary was reported favorably. It was resolved that hereafter all aid granted to members of the order should be in the form of traveling cards.

The action taken by the general assembly Saturday, in reference to the clause of the revised constitution relating to national travel, was adopted.

It was then moved to refer that part of the constitution which relates to the order to the executive board and a special committee of four to take action on it and submit the result of their labors to local assemblies for their approval.

Action on this motion was pending when the noon recess was taken.

A telegram was sent to Thomas B. Barry, instructing him to remain in Chicago, where he was sent to endeavor to settle the differences between the pork packers and their employees.

The Strike Unchanged.  
ATLANTA, Ga., October 18.—[Special.]—The situation of the strike remains practically unchanged. Five operatives went to work and five quit in response to appeals to them.

There has been an epidemic of forgeries here the past week generally for dress suits and in some instances for money.

## THE SWITCHMEN.

Special Policemen Being Sworn In—The Men Quoted.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 18.—The striking switchmen show no disposition to do violence this morning, but seem to be waiting the action of railroad officials. Trains on one or two lines are moving without trouble; others are idle. Large forces of special policemen are being sworn in and the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railroads are arming their new employees with rifles and express a determination to move trains at all hazards. As soon as these preparations are completed an effort to move trains will be made.

Two engines were killed by strikers this afternoon, but no collision between the strikers and authorities occurred. Northern Pacific officials have applied for an injunction restraining 127 strikers, whose names are given in the bill, from interfering with trains of that road.

## THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPALS.

Missionary Work Among the Colored People—Reports, Etc.

CHICAGO, October 18.—The Chicago house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal church meeting this morning. The committee to whom was referred memorials relating to missionary work among the colored people, recommended the adoption of a resolution to effect the removal of the Woman's Home, asking that an appropriation be made for its benefit every month.

Mrs. Harper, of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, followed Mrs. Abbott, and said: "I can fully endorse every word Mrs. Abbott has said; but I appear before you for another purpose. I am a committee from the Woman's Christian Temperance union, and I come before you for the purpose of requesting and begging that you will revoke the power you have given the brewery to sell beer."

The council rescinded the power to act extended to the fire department committee relative to the petition of J. C. Bridger for building permits on Broad, next to the bridge.

Mr. Beattie asked that his motion to reconsider be now taken up.

"If there is no objection," said Mayor Hillier, "the body will now hear from Mr. Beattie."

Mr. Beattie arose, and referring to the sixth section of the prohibitory law, and asserting that that section was, in his opinion, enough to convince any one that beer could not be sold in Atlanta. Just as Mr. Beattie was setting forth in his argument, Mayor Hillier interrupted him, saying:

"Before the gentleman proceeds further, the chair would like to announce that the veto power has been exercised, and that this mayor's veto is upon the table."

This statement created a profound sensation in the chamber. Everybody looked at the speaker, and for a half minute the silence was intense.

"Well, then," said Mr. Beattie, "there is no use in my continuing."

"The chair would be pleased to have the gentleman continue his remarks. The veto power is not a veto, but a power to annul."

"I have prepared an argument upon this question," said Mr. Beattie, "but the veto renders it unnecessary."

"I am glad to know," said Mr. Beattie, "that the mayor, that the announcement would have stopped your address it would have been made null after all."

"I will say this much," said Mr. Beattie, "that when I am once a prohibitionist, I am one for all the time."

The clerk read the veto, said Mayor Hillier, when it was apparent that no one wanted to talk.

Mr. Beattie folded a large roll of manuscript and said as follows:

To the General Council: Views of duty constrain me to veto the resolution adopted by your body on your session on the 18th instant, amending the prohibitory law to allow the sale of beer to deliver beer to families in this city.

I deprecate the continued agitation of the prohibition question in our community. But I cannot get away from the conclusion that the only reasonable method of avoiding such agitation is for us to unite, cordially and cheerfully, in the faithful execution of the law.

I have a real respect for my associates in this body, which their character and conduct command; and it is without abating in any degree this sentiment that I give expression to the views herein set out.

I do not think the argument at all enable that the city government ought to leave the prohibition law where the legislature left it. By the fifth section of the city charter enacted by the legislature February 28, 1874, power and authority is given the mayor and general council to pass all ordinances necessary for the prevention and correction of disorders and nuisances, which conduct is liable to disturb the peace and tranquility of any citizen or citizens thereof, and every other person who is a citizen of the city, and who is proper for the security of the peace, health, order and good government of said city."

And by the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth sections of the charter, jurisdiction over the subjects within certain restrictions of the retail of ardent spirits, and of a larger beer, is conferred on the city government. One of the main objects of municipal government is to aid the state authorities in the protection of the people against crime of all kinds, and in the enforcement of the penal laws, and accordingly every member of the city government is bound to see that the law is faithfully executed.

The regulation of the traffic in ardent spirits has been always peculiarly within the province of the city government. And if it was so under the old law, when there was scarcely any restriction on the sale of beer, how much more wisdom and duty require that the city should not ignore the subject now that the people have spoken upon it so emphatically, and in favor of prohibition.

It is incumbent on the city authorities to deal with all other crimes; we have many ordinances aimed largely at the prevention of crime, and why should we shrink from our duty in respect to this offense?

In the order of first impulse, everybody agreed that the city council ought to take hold of it and frame an ordinance anew, so as to make them conform to the new order of things brought into being when prohibition was adopted. You accordingly enacted the original ordinance, providing a penalty in keeping spurious or malt liquors in connection for the purpose of unlawful sale, which ordinance was adopted unanimously.

A precaution before the recorder's court is much more summary and effective than before the state court.

## MAYOR HILLIER'S VETO.

HE RETURNS THE BREWING ORDINANCE WITHOUT SIGNATURE.

The General Council Receives the Veto—It is Read and Then Discussed—A Motion to Pass the Bill Over the Veto—The Ayes Are Rarely Called—The Street Railroad, Etc.

Mayor Hillier has vetoed the ordinance passed by the general council on Monday the fourth instant, whereby the ordinance prohibiting the Atlanta brewery company from delivering beer was repealed.

The veto was transmitted to the general council yesterday afternoon.

Immediately after the body met yesterday afternoon Mayor Hillier stated that the first thing in order was the consideration of Mr. Beattie's motion to reconsider the veto upon the ordinance whereby the brewery was allowed to deliver beer, taken at the last session.

Mr. Beattie arose and said: "May it please your honor, I prefer to take up that matter later in the session."

No one objected.

The rules were suspended for Mrs. Belle K. Abbott to present a petition to the council.

Mrs. Abbott addressed the body in behalf of the Woman's Home, asking that an appropriation be made for its benefit every month.

Mrs. Harper, of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, followed Mrs. Abbott, and said:

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A precaution before the recorder's court is much more summary and effective than before the state court.

Under a state warrant a wealthy offender can give bond, and his case is often delayed by the means of business in those courts indefinitely. The recorder's court meets every day, and it is the

## PROMISES AND VIGOR OF THE ACTION OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT THAT MAKE HIM PROCEED SO EFFECTUAL.

Under the city authorities it has been a demonstration that prohibition does not prohibit, and all the world knows it.

I state frankly that I think the machinery of the state courts, consisting of the grand jury, and the constables is too meagre in a matter so varied, and by its nature difficult to deal with. Our excise chief of police and his subordinates are competent to enforce the ordinance. First, stopper, and do enforce it, and under it Atlanta stands more than ever as a light to the world, by showing that prohibition is effective, even in a large city. Prohibition was enacted after a great struggle, and at a heavy cost in the friction it caused amongst our people by the conflict. The majority decided that the law should stand, and total prohibition is enforced for one year. Think the will of the majority ought to be respected, and that the city council should give to the prohibition law the same wise conservative preservative measure as they do to all other laws, by looking to the public health, peace and morals.

The ordinance originally adopted by the general council is, in my judgment, wise and just, and its beneficial effects ought not to be whittled away.

It is said that the brewery has vested rights. This claim is based, as far as I have been informed, on the case of the state of Kansas, and others, decided by the United States supreme court for the district of Kansas, cited in Mr. Thompson's compilation of American and English corporation cases, volume 1, page 39. I have examined that case, and I do not think it is in point; there the state law undertook to forbid the manufacture of beer by the brewery. It did not involve any question of a prohibition upon sales at all. See page 40.

Judge Brewer, who delivered the opinion upon, on page 40, says: "Nothing that I have said in this opinion is to be taken as asserting that the right of the sale of beer, or the power of the state over that right, is a vested right. The law in question, without the right to sell was a barren right. Whoever limitations may exist in this state, the markets of the world are open, and with such markets the right to manufacture is far from a barren right."

Five Judge Brewer does decide in that case that where the brewery was in existence before the law was enacted, it violates the 14th amendment of the federal constitution to forbid the manufacture of beer, but deciding nothing as to the right to sell the beer, but deciding nothing as to the right to sell the beer, but deciding nothing as to the right to sell the beer.

Mr. Thompson, a learned commentator, and who stands high in the profession, says, in a note, that Judge Brewer's decision would seem to be supported on any theory, and, in support of his dissent from Judge Brewer, cites, among other authorities, what is known as the slaughterhouse case, and the right to sell was a barren right. Whoever limitations may exist in this state, the markets of the world are open, and with such markets the right to manufacture is far from a barren right."

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50 pounds Grits.....	1 00
50 pounds any Patent Flour.....	1 00
6 Cans Eagle Cond. Milk.....	2 00
15 pounds Head rice.....	2 00

10 pounds Choice Rice.....	1 00
17 pounds C sugar.....	1 00
11 pounds O. K. Lar.....	1 00
Arbuckle's and Levering's Coffee, per pound.....	1 00
Three Hams per pound.....	1 00
Dried Beef, whole, per pound.....	17 1/2
Dried Beef, chipped.....	20
Oat meal, fresh, per pound.....	5
Cracked wheat, per pound.....	5
Red raspberry jam.....	7 1/2
Best black teas, per pound.....	45 to 60
Best gunpowder teas.....	40 to 80
Genuine Tokio teas.....	30 to 80

Lemons, per dozen	30
Royal baking powder, 1 lb. cans	45
Price's baking powder, 1 lb cans	45
Cod fish bricks, 2 pounds	15
Canned tomatoes, per dozen	95
Raisins, per pound	15
Libby McNeill Canned Beef, per pound	20
Oranges per dozen	20
Bananas per dozen	15
Apples per dozen	15

I am determined to give these goods cheaper than the lowest for the cash. I keep no books, credit no one, lose no money and save you 20 per cent.

cent. Just come one time and be convinced.  
Be sure of my number—118 Whitehall street.  
7th page. CHAS. C. THORN.

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